





## For Sale.

**MacEwen, Frickel & Co.**  
HAY MOVED INTO THEIR NEW  
PREMISES  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
AND ARE SELLING  
STORES AND OTHER RETAIL ARTICLES  
at the lowest possible prices  
FOR CASH,  
and giving the benefit of the Co-operative  
Store system to the Public without the  
necessity of Membership. Detailed Prices  
will be furnished on application.

CHOOSE & BLACKWELL'S  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
JOHN MOSE & SONS, LIMITED.  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
J. T. MORTON'S  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
MACDONALD BROTHERS  
Lowestoft  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**  
AMERICAN  
**OILMAN'S STORES.**

WINES, &c.  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.  
1868 GRAVES, " "  
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SACONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-  
TILLADO.  
SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.  
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
COGNAC'S BRANDY.  
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KINLAN'S LL WHISKY.  
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.  
BOON'S OLD TOM.  
E. & J. BAKER'S IRISH WHISKY.  
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.  
JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.  
MARSALA.  
EASTERN AMERICAN CIDER.  
CHARTREUSE.  
MARASCHINO.  
CURAÇAO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and  
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BAKER, pints and quarts.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.  
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

TO LET, FROM 1ST MAY.  
SHOPS and GODOWNS, and STOK-  
AGE, at No. 55 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,  
(opposite the Temperance Hall). Also,  
BEDROOMS, BATHS and KITCHEN AC-  
COMMODATION.  
Apply to

**MacEwen, Frickel & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 4, 1885. 572

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY**  
IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT,  
BY  
DR. E. J. EITEL.  
CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.  
Part I. A-K, ..... \$2.50  
Part II. L-N, ..... \$2.50  
Part III. M-T, ..... \$3.00  
Part IV. T-Y, ..... \$3.00

A Reduction of 10 per cent. will be  
allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Lan-  
guage, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's  
Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese  
characters in practical use, and while ap-  
parently arranged according to the sounds  
of the oldest dialect of China, the Can-  
tonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronun-  
ciation of all characters explained in the  
book, so that its usefulness is by no means  
confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the  
work is a practically complete Thesaurus of  
the whole Written Language of China, an  
agent and modern, as used all over the  
Empire, whilst its introductory chapters  
serve the purposes of a philological guide  
to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound  
and used by itself, and containing a list  
of the Radicals, will be published and sold  
separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

NOW READY.

**THE REVENUE OF CHINA.**

A SERIES OF ARTICLES  
Reprinted from 'The China Mail.'

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,  
and may be had at the  
OFFICE of THIS PAPER,  
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
and Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, ..... 50 Cents.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CLARENCE, British steamer, Captain  
Terrier.—Stimson & Co.

DIRECTOR, British barque, Captain W. D.  
Bogart.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

GOODALL, American barque, Capt. Wm.  
R. Hagen.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, American ship, Capt.  
J. W. Norcross.—Order.

JAMES G. PENDLETON, American barque,  
B. F. Colcord.—Captain.

MAURA, British barque, Captain Thos.  
Stanton.—Order.

MOBLE, British steamer, Capt. Doert.—  
P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEPHAN, German ship, Capt. A. Trom-  
peter.—Order.

TITANIA, Austro-Hungarian str., Capt. G.  
Doncich.—O. Bachrach.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**RIDGWAY'S PAVILION OF  
VARIETIES.**  
SITUATED AT CORNER OF QUEEN'S ROAD  
AND PRAYA EAST.  
(Close to the Blue Buildings).  
**This Evening and Every Evening,  
DURING THE WEEK.**

GRAND AEROBATIC, GYMNASIAC,  
AND  
PANTOMIMIC ENTERTAINMENTS  
will be given in the above  
Pavilion:—

Prices:—1st Class (Chairs) \$1.  
2nd " 50 Cents.  
3rd " 25 " each.  
Soldiers & Sailors 25 " each.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9 p.m.

**Grand Matinee Performance  
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN,  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,  
COMMENCING AT 4.30.**

HALF PRICES.  
GEORGE RIDGWAY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 865

**THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.**

**THE MASCOTTE OPERA  
COMPANY.**

PATRON  
H. E. SIR GEORGE FERGUSON  
BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

**MONDAY,  
1st June, 1885.**

OPENING NIGHT  
Under the distinguished Patronage and in  
the Presence of His Excellency  
SIR GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN,  
G.C.M.G., and Suite.

**'LA MASCOTTE.'**

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.  
FRANK STUART, Agent,  
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 870

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction, on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 30th May, 1885, at 2 p.m., at No. 51,  
WYNHAM STREET,—

THE WHOLE OF THE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
comprising:—

MICHELLE-TY CENTER and SIDE TABLES,  
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM  
SUITE, CHINESE-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS,  
CHANGELIER, CARPET and RUGS.  
DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATEVER,  
DINING, DESK and TEA SETS; GLASS  
and PLATE WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS,  
WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLED  
TOILET TABLE and WARDROBE.  
A COTTAGE PIANO, by BRUNNEN.  
A FEW CHOICE CHINESE and JAPANESE  
VASES.  
ONE LARGE FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE.  
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole  
to be on view on and after Friday, the 26th  
Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 874

## To-day's Advertisements.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction,

**TO-MORROW,**  
the 28th May, 1885, at 2 p.m., at the  
Residence of W. McE. SMITH, Esq., No.  
5, Lower West Terrace,—

THE WHOLE OF THE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
comprising:—

BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP CENTER TABLE,  
ENGLISH-MADE CHINESE-GLASSES, DRAW-  
ING-ROOM SUITE, WALNUT SIDE TABLES,  
CHINESE WHATEVER, CHINESE-GLASSES,  
CHRONOS and ORNAMENTS.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATEVER,  
DINING, DESK and BREAKFAST SETS;  
GLASS and PLATE WARE.  
DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, IRON COTS,  
WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET  
TABLES, GLASS and WARDROBE.  
ONE DOUBLE JINRICHIMA.  
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole  
to be on view from the Morning of the day  
of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 873

**FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**

The Steamship  
"Chai-yuen,"  
Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on SATURDAY, the  
30th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 869

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR SHANGHAI.**

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates  
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-  
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the  
YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Chartered  
Steamship  
"Nanking,"  
Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on SATURDAY, the  
30th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 864

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.**

The American Steamship  
"Husky,"  
Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on SATURDAY, the  
30th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 866

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.**

The Steamship  
"Flintshire,"  
Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd  
June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 867

**ARRIVALS.**

May 20, 1885:—

Kwang Lee, American steamer, 1,507, R.  
Andrews, Saigon May 22, Rice.—Russell  
& Co.

Peking, British steamer, 554, G. Heuer-  
mann, Shanghai May 23, General.—Stimson  
& Co.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 872

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mann, Shanghai May 23, General.—Stimson  
& Co.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 872

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND  
BANGKOK.**

**THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

The Company's Steamer  
"Tachibana,"  
Capt. J. JORDAN, will  
be despatched for the  
above Ports on SUNDAY, the 31st Inst.,  
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 871

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY  
ISLAND, COOKTOWN,  
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,  
MELBOURNE, &c.**

The Steamship  
"Taiwan,"  
Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched as above on  
TUESDAY, the 31st June, at 4 p.m.

This vessel has unusually good Cabin  
Accommodation, situated amidships, upon  
the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 869

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.**

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA**

**THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.**

The Steamship  
"OCEANIC" will be  
despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 30th June,  
at 6 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m., the  
day previous to sailing.

Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10 % will  
be made from Return Fare. Free-Fair Re-  
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,  
will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from  
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

Consular Letters to accompany Cargo  
destined to ports beyond San Francisco,  
should be sent to the Company's Office  
addressed to the Collector of Customs, San  
Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 27, 1885. 872

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**ARRIVALS.**



A COMMISSION has been appointed by the Japanese Government, to investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the fatal wounding of one of the Chinese Minister's servants, by a Japanese soldier, at Seoul, recently.—*Living Sun.*

**THE S. S. GLENDALE.**—Which left Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Tuesday 19th inst., for Nagasaki, left the last named port, after taking in 700 tons of coal, for Yokohama, at noon on the 21st inst. Her cargo, very likely, is destined for the British Government; the British ships in Yokohama presumably having run short of coal; as the Japanese authorities are said to have brought all English coal at Yokohama.—*Mercury.*

**THE SHIPWRECK.**—Mr. Yoh Ko-Chu (ex-tenant), who has been Master of the Shanghai District, and once manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., and who, on account of the death of his mother, had retired to the country, in Canton, for over 3 years, is coming up to Shanghai in the *Fukien*. The Canton Guild has been made ready for his reception. He will proceed to Peking for a audience after arrival.

**SAVE THE RISING SUN.**—The U. S. corvette *Osage* arrived at Nagasaki from Jouchuan on Tuesday the 12th inst., and will probably remain here until the arrival of Admiral Davis, who is expected from Shanghai. The *Osage* is reported due here from Shanghai about the 20th inst., and the *Osage* is so welcome as coming from the same port as soon as the extensive repairs on her are finished.

**THE KIDDO UNYU KWAISHA'S S. S. KONGE.**—Which left Nagasaki for Jouchuan on Monday last, for the purpose, the *Rising Sun* believes, of bringing away the Japanese troops stationed there, in accordance with the agreement recently entered into between their Excellencies Count Ito and Li Hung-chang on behalf of their respective Governments.

**THE NAGASAKI RISING SUN.**—H.M.S. *Champion*—one of the vessels detailed to follow the Russian iron-clad *Minin* on her homeward-bound journey,—arrived from Singapore on Wednesday morning last, and after coaling and provisioning she left again under sealed orders the same evening. Her destination was most probably Port Hamilton. The chartered steamer *Thetis* arrived from that port on Tuesday, and the *Champion* is in more than one respect the last again for the same place on Thursday. When the *Thetis* left Port Hamilton four British men-of-war were there; and the gun-vessel *Flying Fish* and the *s. s. Merionethshire*, each with a steam-launch in tow, were shortly expected there from Hongkong.

**THE JAPAN GAZETTE.**—The 6th May has the following:—Great excitement prevails in Seoul and indeed throughout the whole extent of Korea, at the arrival, in a Chinese gunboat, of the son of the Dai Li Kun. The object of China in this, reviving recollections which, if the tranquility of the country is desired, had better have remained in oblivion, is not known; but the excitement seems to be that the Dai Li Kun's son is now essentially Chinese in thought and education, his influence over his brother the King will be exerted to promote the Chinese cause and to thwart the Japanese. Another belief is, that dislike of the Russians prompts the Chinese to send a man of some influence to Korea to keep alive the spirit of animosity against everything done, or proposed to be done, by Russians in Korea.

**THE HONG KONG NEWS.**—Translates the following from a native paper:—Twelve years ago a junk belonging to one Nagai was run down by an American man-of-war, which was, after three years, ascertained to be the *Ashiel*. He reported the matter to the authorities to claim compensation. The United States Government was communicated with; in the meantime Nagai, having lost all his property, was reduced to very great straits. The United States Minister drew his Government's attention to the circumstances of the collision several times, and at last a telegram has been received at the Foreign Department, that Congress has decided to pay the sum of \$5,000 as compensation, and interest on that amount from the time of the collision to the time Congress decided to pay the compensation.

**CLARENCE H. DAVISON.** late Commander of the S. S. *Ozama*, was married to Miss Sarah Rosengrave Middleton, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Middleton, on Tuesday evening (April 21st). The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Advent, East Oakland. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated with flowers. Mr. Fred. Mills, the handsome and genial Purser of the *Ozama*, and Captain Thompson of the British ship *Corfield*, acted as witnesses and provided admirably for the comfortable seating of the guests. After the service the invited were driven to the residence of the bride's father, "Albion House, Fruit Vale, where, after enjoying the hospitality and rendering the congratulations of the occasion, the party broke up at a late hour. We wish long life and prosperity to the happy couple.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

An American telegram, dated the 22nd April, says:—The Times this morning publishes the following poem by the Poet Laureate:

**THE FLEET ON ITS REPORTED INEFFICIENCY.**  
You say, if you have failed to understand  
The fleet of England is her all in all,  
And you will welcome the course of all the land  
Which Nelson left so great?

This is the mightiest naval power on earth;  
This one small fleet the lord of every sea;  
For England, what is the fleet to her?  
Were there a fleet of States?

You, who only had the ordering of her fleet,  
If you have only passed her design,  
When all men stare, the wild words of a poet  
But then too late, too late!

**TAXATION.**  
We hope for Tennyson's sake that the above is either a joke perpetrated by some of our American contemporaries, or that it will be found that the telegraph wires were suffering from a severe electrical disturbance when the poem was being transmitted.

A CORRESPONDENT at Peking writes to the *N. C. D. News*:—"So confident were the Russians hereabouts in the preservation of peace, that three weeks ago, when the war seemed to English people inevitable, and funds were at their lowest, Russian officials were offering 20 to 1 against war. They said they knew their Gladstone better than English people appeared to do."

**COUNT INOUE KAKUO.** Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a notification to the effect that the Korean Government has made secret an open market for foreign trade, and that on and after the 12th March, 1885, it is permitted to carry on trade at that place.

**THE JAPAN GAZETTE.** of the 14th inst. says:—"We have much pleasure in recording an incident which is in itself a step towards removing the bad impression created by the action of Admiral Crown on the entry into port of H. M. S. *Agamemnon* on the 6th inst. On Tuesday last the Hon. R. E. Plunkett, H. B. M. Minister, went on board H. M. S. *Swift* to proceed to Yokohama to visit Captain Long. When the Minister's flag was hoisted on board the *Swift*, the *Agamemnon* ran up the English flag, saluted the Minister, and the band played God Save the Queen. On his return in the afternoon, Mr. Plunkett called upon Admiral Crown; and upon his departure the latter again tendered the Queen's representative the highest honours the service permits. This is a pleasing testimony that the acts of the 6th inst. were committed hastily and without premeditation; and that no insult or slight was intended any further than is implied by an act in itself a mistake. If this were not so the subsequent proceedings of Admiral Crown would be unintelligible. Those who are unable to find some palliation of Admiral Crown's conduct in the irritation caused by the persistency with which he has been followed by British ships—necessarily followed in view of the enormous interests connected with the charge of the English squadron in these seas—very few, in number; and it is scarcely to be hoped the incident may be explained to the home governments satisfactorily to both. It was inevitable every grievance would be made the most of; but if peace is assured by arrangements satisfactory to our respective governments, there should be no half measures. 'If we are not enemies, let us be completely friends.'

**CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**  
On Monday evening His Excellency the Governor celebrated the Queen's Birthday by an official dinner at Government House. There were present:—General Cameron, C.B., Commanding the Troops; Commodore Morant, R.N.; Bishop Rainald; the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils; the Heads of the Civil, Naval, and Military Departments; and the Chief Naval and Military Officers now here. The only toasts were 'The Queen,' proposed by the Governor; and 'The Governor' proposed by the Commander.

Covers were laid for sixty. The Band of 'The Buffs' played during dinner; and the Government House Garden was illuminated. A Guard of Honour of the Buffs, under Capt. Somerset, was drawn up in front of the entrance. The Governor of Macao was prevented by indisposition from being present, but sent a congratulatory telegram. Subjoined is a list of the invitations issued:—His Excellency the Governor of Macao. H. B. M. Major-General Commanding the Troops. Commodore Morant, R.N. The Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The Ju'ges of the Supreme Court. The Consul for Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, the Hawaiian Islands, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, the United States, and Venezuela.

The Rev. the Colonial Chaplain. The Right Rev. Bishop Rainald. The Very Rev. G. Burghigioni. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers. The Captain Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol. The Colonial Surgeon. The Health Officer. The Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court. The Senior Police Magistrate. The Superintendent of the Botanical and Arborescence Department. The Government Inspector of Schools. The Head Master of the Central School. The Government Astronomer. The Acting Crown Solicitor. The Clerk of Councils. The Assistant Colonial Secretary. Captain Murray Ramsay, (Acting Harbours Master). Mr. E. W. Keay, R.N. (Secretary). Mr. Ferguson, R.N. (Inspector of Machinery). Deputy Inspector-General Fisher, R.N. Commander Hilda, R.N. Commander Alcock, R.N. Commander Espina, H.C.M.S. *San Quintin*. Commander D'Avila, H.P.M.S. *Tamaya*. The Commanding Royal Engineer. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery. The Officer Commanding 'The Buffs'. The Senior Commissariat Officer. The Senior Medical Officer, Medical Staff. The District Paymaster. The Brigade Major. Lieut. Somerville, D.C. Captain Somerset, 'The Buffs'. Major Tippi, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery. Dr. Hance, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, Canton. Mr. Mortimer Murray, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Macao.

**CANTON.**  
(From our Correspondent.)  
May 26th, 1885.  
Last Friday a severe thunderstorm passed over Canton. The lightning struck a powder manufactory situated at the West of the city, doing considerable damage. A man and a woman were killed and a junk had its mast split. The anti-French feeling is again manifesting itself among the lower grades of society. As one passes along the street cries of *Shai* are frequent. This is followed by an assertion that the foreign devils have been beaten: 'kill the foreign devils, there is now nothing to fear.' Again we hear it said that in Tientsin the French have been beaten, and dare not come to Canton, because of Pang Yü Liu, not dare they go to Foochow now that Two Tsung Tang is there. Foreign prestige is at a vast discount and all because of the shilly-shallying, halfhearted measures that have been

adopted by the French. We are tolerant here simply because the Chinese have an impression that, after all, a western power, if it were to exert itself, could crush the pride and arrogance of China and make her lick the dust. That impression was much stronger before the French began their pettifoggery business in Tientsin. Now that impression is weakened, and our position here is proportionately unsafe.

It is not to be expected that in a country where woman occupies such a subordinate position as she does in China that the foreign lady should escape insult; consequently when she passes along the street threats are heard of *Shai* *Shai* *Kwai* *po*. The people are quite ready for another row. All that is wanted is the opportunity.

**Tientsin.**  
(From a Correspondent.)  
16th May, 1885.

The question of the treaty of peace between France and China is at a standstill, and at the moment the aspect of affairs leads us rather to look for a renewal of war by some sudden, and probably unauthorised, attack by the Chinese troops on the disheartened and reduced French forces in Tientsin.

The negotiations for peace between Sir R. Hart, I.G., his agent in London—Mr. J. D. Campbell—and the French Government began well. General Negrier had taken Langson, the rainy season was soon to begin, General Briere de Lisle was—though with difficulty—holding his own, and the French Government, knowing the frightful loss of French lives in Annam, Tonquin and Formosa, the worthlessness of the territory between the Red River and the Chinese lines of frontier, was anxious to make peace with the least possible delay, to avoid the necessity of reinforcements of men, fresh supplies of stores, and further interminable outlays of money, which would have been called for if the war was prolonged. Accordingly a preliminary agreement was soon made between Paris and Peking. The bases were these:—1. The Li-Fourmire treaty, 2. The demand by France for indemnity; 3. a commercial treaty giving France extensive rights of access to Western China; 4. early and complete withdrawal of Chinese forces from Tonquin, and of French forces from Formosa. Practically the bases were the Li-Fourmire treaty, with scarcely any changes.

But a few days later the Chinese got accounts of the last fight on the frontier and at Langson, of the rout of the army of General Negrier, of the difficulties of General Briere de Lisle, and learnt the fact that if the Chinese troops were allowed to go on the French armies would be overwhelmed and destroyed. The Yamen was sorely tempted to break the armistice, but Sir R. Hart had sufficient influence to prevent the breach of faith. The character of the negotiations, however, began to change. China stipulated for this and that, and bit by bit, the French Government actually gave up the Li-Fourmire treaty, and began to discuss the conditions and bounds of a neutral zone. Thus in a few days both parties, having capitulated the Li-Fourmire compact, reverted to the Bonrue treaty of 1882. China then demanded formal recognition of her sovereign rights over Annam, Tonquin, and yearly payment of tribute. At this point France began to hesitate, and for nearly a week negotiations have made no progress.

If France should actually agree to recognize the Chinese sovereignty, new demands will follow; and, in fact, there is some foundation for the rumour that China insists on indemnity from France for damage done at Foochow and elsewhere. It is more probable than not that negotiations will drag on until France, at vast expense, and the political state of Europe considered vast risk, sends out to Hanoi and Haiphong large reinforcements ready for renewing operations in October and November. A small fresh force will be useless. The Chinese now begin to understand the principles of war. They march well, fight stubbornly, and by incessant attacks night and day imperil the communications of the French columns. Probably 40,000 French troops, and numerous armed steamers of light draught, will be none too many to expel the 120,000 Chinese braves from Tonquin, especially as the Chinese have reserves in plenty, and the men last raised fight wonderfully well.

The French troops in Tonquin were, it appears, very badly provided. Often they marched and fought in the thick woollen winter uniforms used in France. The men often had no sun-hats, and the hospital accommodation, commissariat, transport, ambulances, store supply, etc., etc., had been organized badly and on an inadequate scale. The French soldiers have suffered greatly, and the loss by death and disablement will for long remain an undischarged secret, as the French Government dares not let it be known. Of the two generals, Briere de Lisle and Negrier, every one speaks in terms of the highest praise. These two men are most able and energetic soldiers; but the difficulties to be encountered were too great to be overcome, and at last the Chinese attacks were incessant and crushing. If the campaigns are renewed in October, the French must prepare to meet with a most stubborn resistance, as the Chinese will defend every position, and, having reserves, can bring forth fresh troops constantly to repair loss and waste; and, on the other hand, the French having a bad and remote base for operations, constantly suffer depletion which cannot be remedied.

France has made China into a martial nation, and the militant spirit that has been evoked all over the Empire cannot now be laid at rest. Even if peace should—after all the hindrances—be concluded, Tonquin will be a very unquiet possession for France. It will need a large garrison, a system of forts, and thorough military organization; and, considering the climate, its heat, its humidity, its malarial quality, and the severity of the prevalent diseases, which are dysentery and hepatic abscess, France will not be envied for the possession of a vast, worthless and pestiferous swamp.

We await the terms of Mr. Gladstone's capitulation to Russia. The Chinese Government comprehended our Holy Willie much better than the English people do. In Peking and here the High Chinese always scoffed at the notion of England going to war; or in fact doing ought but surrender; and the first belief was confirmed by the strange conduct of Governor Bowen, who it now seems was less fatuous and blind than you thought. The old gentleman knew that, as England was ruled by Gladstone, Granville, Derby, and creatures of that type, Hongkong would not be in his time of office endangered by war, as England would never go to war. And now a truce has been made, if you live a hundred years you'll never see a fort, gun, or mine, or torpedo boat, while St. George's flag floats on the hill of Hongkong.

The whole preparations for war were a blind. No guns, except the obsolete and impotent weapons of this year 1886 pattern. No ships, no torpedo boats, no crews, no organization, and, worse than all, Lord Northbrook and Sir T. Brassey, two stupid, pompous and mischievous official prigs, to direct what ought to be our chief arm, but is not.

The North China Daily News will enlighten you as to the reasons why the Danish King was deliberately and purposely selected as arbitrator between Russia and England.

The armed trading steamers will be paid off in time to take home now teas. In time of war scarcely any of them could be of use; in fact, none could tackle a well-armed gunboat. All the steamers have defective stability when light, and, with coal store burnt, could not safely bear guns on the upper decks. Then every one has the boilers and machinery exposed to shot; all have their rudders, stern posts, and steering gear in full view and unprotected. None can manoeuvre under canvas if the machinery is disabled and lastly, the guns selected for armament are worthless and utterly preposterous. The 64-pounder has a high trajectory, limited range, and excessive deviation. The Russian guns have greater power, are very accurate, the trajectory is low, and at 10 degrees elevation their range is about 14 miles (actually 2500 yards) greater than our impotent 64-pdrs. Besides, the Russian ships have two kinds of machine guns, the Palm-kraits mitrailleuse for firing rifle bullets, and the Palm-kraits gun for firing 1-pound steel percussion shell. The small machine gun fires 60 shots in 1 minute, and in a minute would blow in the side of any iron vessel not armoured, at 1000 yards range.

We are in a most miserable plight, and the crafty old gentleman, your Governor, all the time he talked such delicate things about defence to be made, was laughing at the people of Hongkong. He faintly represents the Colonial Office, the Colonial Office is a fair type of our vile Government, and unless England gets an awakening, things will go on along the downward path, until

I would recommend you not to keep too much treasure in Hongkong. The place will be visited some day by a cruiser or two, looted or requisitioned, and the residents will then think fondly of the venerable Governor Bowen, Lord Derby and Sir Andrew Clarke, and moralize on the miserable weakness of our rotten governmental system, the absence of truth, the fear of responsibility, and the unmanly want of self-respect of our foolish officialdom.

**PANORGE.**  
**Newchwang.**  
(From our Correspondent.)  
May 15th.  
Hardly a day has passed since the opening of the season, that we have not had a strong wind blowing either from the north or the south; and the only item which, as a rule is calculated to console us for, having to stay in this mud flat, the fine climate, has become shaky. On the 10th a gale blew from the north, carrying a great number of native craft in the river and doing considerable damage on shore; since then we have been fumbling about in thick yellow dust, about a cavity to the square foot, which is brought on by a blow from the south, and most probably the forthcoming days will bring us a change. The wind generally blows three days from the north and only one day from the opposite direction. Old residents do not remember a like spring for a long time past; and we are going to lodge a protest with the Consular authorities.

For a long time past we have not had to register a fire down town; but on the night of the 8th inst., a fire originated in the cookhouse of one of the largest native hotels, and had got such a firm hold before it was discovered that all efforts to extinguish it proved useless, and soon the whole compound and the whole building were one mass of fire. The damage done amounts to about £7,000.

Yesterday a foreigner (missionary) was

treated to some not very friendly kicks between the ribs by some ruffians down town. In consequence of this he had to get some plastering and comforting from the medical genius of the place. The circumstances of the assault are being inquired into now by the Consular authorities, but the offenders are at large, so nobody will be hung.

Mr. R. B. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs, has been transferred to Chiofo, and is going to leave us in a short time. He leaves some tokens of his stay for the coming generations—a park in front of the custom house, big trees within his reach cut (which is tending to touch even stones to tears), and a lot of new two-feet-high trees planted; the amahs of our grand-children will utter many a blessing that they are able to walk in shadow!

Captain Danielsen, of the British S.S. *Waverly*, wearing the distinguished order of the Dragon of the second degree, accompanied by Mr. Prosch, the steamer's agent, was officially received by H.E. General Lay Chun Kwan, who commands all the troops stationed in this province. The audience lasted nearly an hour. Guns were fired on the arrival and departure of the party, the whole of his Excellency's body-guard were drawn up in their honour, the Chinese bands played, and the reception was in strict accordance with the honour due to the wearer of a button of the second degree.

In port are:—German S. S. *Omarte*, leaving for Hongkong; British S. S. *Crotcher*, loading for Chiofo and Swatow; German barque *Anna Sieden*, for Hongkong.

**THE TEA STEAMERS AT HANKOW.**  
The steamer *Glenary* left Hankow at 9 a.m. on the 21st inst., and passed Kiating at 5.50 p.m. She passed Chingkiang at noon on the following day, making a run of 220 miles in 18 hours. She was reported as having arrived at Wooming the same evening.

The China Shipping Mutual Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Oupack*, for London, left Hankow on the 21st inst., at 5 p.m. When the *Peking* left Hankow, at midnight on the 18th, the following companies were there:—*Glenary* (loading), *Glenary*, *Peking*, *Manilla* (loading), *Russia*, *Siberia*, *Perthshire*, *Oupack*, *Batavia*, *Yuen Ho*, and *Kiangyung*.

On the 18th the *Oupack* was expected to leave Hankow yesterday, the first steamer away with new teas. The *Glenary* was at date of last advice filling up slowly at 7 a.m., and two other steamers had engaged cargo at 4.30 p.m. On the following day the same paper has been done at Hankow in new teas. The *Glenary* left yesterday morning, in consequence of having received telegraphic orders to be at Shanghai to get off, full or not full; but up to a late hour yesterday afternoon no news had been received in Shanghai of her having passed Kiating.

**THE FRANCO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.**

The following items are taken from Shanghai papers:—

**Peking, 19th May.**  
France has presented to China a schedule consisting of ten articles, the text of which is not publicly known. China has agreed to seven of them, but declines to grant the remaining three.—*N. C. D. News.*

It was reported to the *News* on the 20th inst. that an 'undoubted authority' had been consulted by the Chinese Government, and that a certain foreign firm had received a telegram from the north to this effect:—"Peace certain, rice [shippable] in ten days." On making enquiries at headquarters, however, the *News* was assured that there was not the smallest foundation for the statement, no message having come to hand upon the subject at all. The *News* gives the same telegram without reservation.

A correspondent writes to the *N. C. D. News*, from the North:—"As soon as the French Question is settled—whenever that may be—there will be a crop of other difficulties presenting themselves for solution. The first and not least important of these is connected with the British occupation of Port Hamilton. We have not yet finished with trouble, and are scarcely within measurable distance of universal harmony. Most of the reports current about Mr. Paton are myths. He will not begin to act until the political treaty is concluded between Sir Robert Hart and Mr. Freyinet."

The *News* has the following items:—"Affairs between France and China must be progressing favourably for us here on the ground that the Treaty of Tientsin will be signed by the French and Chinese representatives. The first and not least important of these is connected with the British occupation of Port Hamilton. We have not yet finished with trouble, and are scarcely within measurable distance of universal harmony. Most of the reports current about Mr. Paton are myths. He will not begin to act until the political treaty is concluded between Sir Robert Hart and Mr. Freyinet."

As we have all along assured our readers would be the case, peace has been definitely signed in Paris between M. de Freyinet, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the representative of Sir Robert Hart on behalf of China, and it is left to M. Paton to arrange with Li Chung-tang the regulations under which trade is to be carried on between the French colony of Tungking and China. It is reported that among the additional terms agreed to is one that the French are to retain possession of the Pescadore Islands, paying China an annual rent (1 tribute) as an acknowledgment that China is the lord of the soil.

**Police Intelligence.**  
(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)  
Wednesday, May 27.

**LARCENY AT THE FIRE IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD.**  
Tsang A On, unemployed, appeared on remand charged with stealing two boxes of clothing and jewellery valued at \$100, the property of Ho U, a widow, on the 15th inst., and Chun Aping and Chun Atang, boatmen, were charged with receiving the same well knowing the property to have been stolen.

Consignment lived on the first floor of a house in Hollywood Road next door to the building which was burnt down on the 16th inst. On the night of the fire the left hand with her child, a few months old, to find shelter with a friend. Just as she left her house she saw the prisoner rush into it and soon afterwards come out, carrying the box in Court, which belonged to her and contained clothing and jewellery worth \$100. She was unable to stop the prisoner, as she was a small-bodied woman and had the child in her arms, but she made a report to the Police. Inspector Quinroy having made enquiries went on the 21st to Upper Station Street, No. 17, where he found the three defendants and the box in Court which had been identified by the complainant as part of her missing property. The first prisoner was identified by complaint as the man who had entered her house and stolen the

property, and a purse belonging to her was found upon her person when arrested. The second prisoner had a pillow box belonging to the complainant in his possession, and the third defendant was the master of the house where the defendants and the stolen property were found.

First prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour; the second to four months, the third being discharged.

**LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.**  
Lai Akam, Chan Akan and Wan Wang, coolies and cook, were charged with stealing a bundle of clothing, value \$8, belonging to a farmer named 'Poi Hong, on board the S. S. *San Pablo* on the 27th inst. Complainant had taken passage on board the *San Pablo* for San Francisco, and had put the bundle of clothing in his bunk. About 8 a.m. on the 27th the defendants were seen by P. O. 333, who was duty on board the steamer, getting into a boat alongside with the bundle in their possession.

Defendants were each sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A CONSTABLE.**  
P. O. John Prior, who was charged yesterday upon a summons, with assaulting Constable Akam, a chair coolie in Mr. Mackean's employ, appeared on remand.

Teang Kam, a shopman employed in Achie's furniture store, gave evidence to the effect that on the morning of the 22nd inst. a number of coolies were sitting outside the windows of the store. They were holding the goods from view and interfering with the transaction of business.

Witness told them to go away, but they refused. Soon afterwards the coolies came up and dispersed them. Witness did not see any violence.

**A SALOON SQUABBLE.**  
George William Gordon, Chief Officer of the S. S. *Rosetta*, appeared on a summons charging him with assaulting and beating Stephen Ward, a steward employed on the same vessel, on the 10th inst. From the statement of a complainant and the evidence of several of the officers of the vessel it appeared that on the 10th, owing to the number of visitors on board the *Rosetta* on the occasion of her trial trip, extra hands were required to wait at table in the saloon, and at dinner at 7 p.m. the Chief Officer's boy had been instructed to wait upon his master. Complainant, one of the stewards, appears to have objected to this arrangement, and ordered defendant to get out of the saloon. Defendant told the complainant to get the boy out of the saloon, and turned round himself. Complainant then assaulted defendant and tried to turn him out of the saloon. The latter got from the table and taking him by the collar, the Chief Officer's boy came in, instructing the Chief Officer to get the boy out of the saloon. This was the assault complained of. The summons was dismissed.

**GAMBLING AND DRINKING.**  
The case in which Tang Achening, Ha Akam and Li Ating are charged with keeping a place for public gaming in Man Hing Lane was again before the Court. Mr. Wotton appeared for the first defendant.

Inspector Perry was recalled and re-examined, and a *vide* *vide* who has been employed by the police as an informer since gave evidence and was cross-examined by Mr. Wotton. The case was then further remanded for a week.

**Telegrams.**

**THE ROYAL PROGRESS IN IRELAND.**  
Belfast, April 24th.—The Prince and Princess of Wales landed from the royal yacht to-day. Nevertheless rain was falling steadily, but crowds assembled to welcome the royal visitors, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

London, April 25th.—The Prince and Princess of Wales had a most enthusiastic reception here to-day. The town was literally covered with flags and bunting. Immense crowds were in the streets through which the royal party and procession was composed of the municipal authorities, the various corporations and their employees.

Dublin, April 27th.—The reception given to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Arrah was a very brilliant affair. The Nationalists had prepared to make a counter-demonstration, and were arrayed in procession, but the police charged upon them, captured their black flags and drums, and dispersed them completely.

Dublin, April 27th.—The Prince and Princess of Wales embarked this evening at Laine on Austria Coast, ten miles north of Carrickfergus for Stranraer, on southwest coast of Scotland.

**FLOODS IN QUEBEC.**  
Montreal, Quebec, April 27.—The flood continues in all intensity in Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel suburbs of Montreal. Many households of provisions have been distributed among people who are imprisoned in the upper stories of their houses, and actual starvation will be avoided. Arrives from La Prairie states the flood has increased, and the surrounding country is as far as can be seen covered with water. The loss there is now estimated at \$250,000; at Joliet the damage is \$250,000. At Nuns Island, the water has reached second stories.

**AN ULTIMATUM REJECTED.**  
Berlin, April 22.—The Lower House of the Prussian Landtag rejected the proposal of Dr. Windthorst, Ulmenlander, to repeal the law stopping the temporalities of the Catholic clergy. The proposal was opposed by Herr von Gossler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. The *News* said since 1874 nothing had occurred at Posen to induce the Prussian Government to abandon the negative attitude which it had hitherto observed towards the clergy. The only way to effect a repeal of the law was by the Vatican making a great appointment to the vacant Archbishopric of Posen. This, he said, would be almost a *fait accompli*, but Poles and other influence prevented its fulfilment. It was necessary for the Archbishop of Posen to feel himself a Prussian prelate and a Prussian subject, to confine himself upon which his predecessor had been wrecked. A motion to exempt from punishment priests who may say and administer sacrament without authority was rejected by a vote of 169 to 129.

**THE MEXICAN DEBT.**  
London, April 18.—It is reported a new form of settlement of the Mexican debt is proposed upon a basis of the redemption of the old debt in full, with the exception of overdue coupons. This new proposal bars out the employment of any agent, whether of any commission to any agent, whether of any commission to any agent, whether of any commission to any agent.

**LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.**  
London, April 24.—Right Hon. John Nash, present Attorney-General of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Sir Edward Sullivan on the 13th inst.

**UNITED STATES VESSEL.**  
London, April 25.—The United States

steamer *Kearsarge* arrived off the mouth of Congo river, Africa, on the 13th March. The United States steamer *Marion*, on her way to China, via the Suez Canal, called at Malta on the 16th inst.

**LAND CORPORATION.**  
London, April 24th.—At a great meeting of rich and influential land-owners held in this city to-day and attended by such persons as the Duke of Argyll, Earl Carnarvon and the Marquis of Ripon, it was resolved to take steps for the immediate formation of a large corporation to be called the National Land Company for the purpose of securing the gradual breaking up of the large parcels of land-owners now injuriously prevalent in Great Britain. The present plan of the organization is to buy up land at wholesale and sell it out in lots not to exceed forty acres under conditions likely to cause further subdivision and prevent aggregation of title. The company will in all likelihood pay for cash and sell on deferred payments, running at least ten years.

**A STORMY SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.**  
London, April 24.—There was a stormy discussion in the House of Commons this evening over the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland. Colonel John P. Nolan, Home Rule member of Galway county, moved to amend the bill by providing that charges for registration be provided by the General Government and not be a frayed by local rates and Gladstone vigorously opposed the amendment and drew a gloomy picture of its possible results. Mr. O'Hara, Chancellor of the Exchequer, implored Irish members to have patience and showed that their proposal would cause an additional burden upon taxpayers of £13,000. Colonel Nolan, however, was undaunted and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 62 to 55. After the debate the vote Gladstone adjourned the House in order that the Government consider the question.

**THE SUDAN.**  
Cairo, April 18.—Oman Digma has written to the Egyptian army advising him to fight any more, but the English are building a railroad to Berber and Osman Digma's army is dispersed.

Dongola, April 22.—It is reported here that the rival Mahdists have met in battle and that the original Mahdi was defeated, losing two Government officers. It is reported, has been plundered and burnt.

Sudan, April 24.—The Sudan-Berber Railway has been extended three miles beyond Handoub. A force of 500 of the army was discovered between Tamboing and Kabilis. The troops are daily engaged in scouting expeditions.

Alexandria, April 24.—The French press publishes to-day a special despatch which states that El Mahdi has not been killed and defeated the Italian forces near Massarah. The Italian Consul says he has no knowledge of the affair reported by the *Courier*.

Rome, April 25.—A rumor originating in Paris that Italy meditated the occupation of Sudan is untrue. Signor Mancini, in a conversation, has expressed satisfaction that Italy had not signed the alliance with England.

Dongola, April 27.—The garrison of Fomara has defeated the forces of the Mahdi, which had made an attack on that place.

**THE SUEZ CANAL.**



## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK

SEA PORTS,

NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS

OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

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BOURDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK,

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ON THURSDAY, the 28th May,

1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S.

ANADY, Commandant *de la* MANUEL

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for

the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and

accepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 27th May, 1885. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1885. 797

STEAM FOR

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ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

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TRIESTE, VENICE,

LONDON, AND PLYMOUTH.

ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through bills

of lading, and BATAVIA, SINGAPORE,

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

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pany's Bill of Lading.

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baggage can do so on application at the Com-

pany's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Pas-

sengers for MARSEILLES.

A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1885. 854

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The Tux-of-War in Chinese Name.

The Characters 22, JJ and RR.

The Term Hala.

Franco-Chinese Proposals of Peace.

The Chinese Term for Syria.

Calendrical Signs.

The Zodiac.

Hira.

Matronymics.

The Letter V.

Titles of Particular Monarchs.

Seythians.

More.

A Great Unwashed Philosopher.

The Term Ekhon and the Spangling-

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Fishians.

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To Contributors.

Hongkong, May 25, 1885.

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Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1398

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables

the Rates are given in cents, and are, for

Letters per half ounce, for Books and

Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight

are charged as double, triple, &amp;c., as the

case may be, but such papers or packets of

papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two

Newspapers must not be folded together as

one, nor must anything whatever be inserted

except bona fide Supplements. Printed

matter may, however, be enclosed, if the

whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current

may be paid either as Newspapers or

Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers

as, though Written by Hand, do not bear

the character of an actual or personal corre-

spondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied

music, &amp;c. The charge on them is the same

as for books, but, whatever the weight of

a packet containing any partially written

paper, it will not be charged less than 5

cents.

The sender of any Registered Article

must accompany it with a Return Receipt

on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Com-

mercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is

4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited

to 8 ounces, and must not exceed three

dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2

inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise

Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia,

Japan, N. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all

N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil,

Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine

Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana,

Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with

all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portu-

guese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief

countries not in the Union are the Aus-

tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—

Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Papers and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected corre-

spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and

Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Re-

gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and

Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Re-

gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and

Patterns, 2.

N.B.—The Charge, St. Helena, Ascen-

sion, and Tristan da Cunha, 25; Registration,

10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong,

Macau, China, Japan, Siam direct (by

Canton, Hongkong, Tientsin, and the Philip-

pines)—

Letters per ½ oz., 5 cents (5).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Books, Papers and Patterns, per 2 oz.,

2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2

cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

(4) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

(5) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao

1 cent.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5

p.m. on any week day for addresses in

Victoria will be delivered the same day,

and generally within two hours, unless the

delivery should be retarded by the Contract

Mails.

2. Invitations, &amp;c. can generally be

delivered within Victoria at the private

houses of the addressees rather than at

places of business, if a wish to that effect

be expressed by the sender, otherwise all

correspondence is invariably delivered at

the nearest place of business.

3. Bookholders who desire to send Cir-

culars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &amp;c.,

all of the same weight, to addresses in

Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of

China, may deliver them to the Post

Office unstamped, the postage being then

charged to the sender's account. Each

batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Bookholders may also send Patterns

to the same places in the same way. En-

velopes containing Patterns may be wholly

closed, if the nature of the contents be

exhibited or stated to the Postmaster

General, as he may consider necessary, and

approved by him. Printed Circulars may

be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that

there is no such thing as Parcel Post

to Europe, &amp;c. Much trouble and disap-

pointment are caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the

Post. Fans, Carries, Articles of Dress,

Fancy Work, and similar presents are con-

tinually being refused, the senders having

often spent more in Postage than would

have paid the freight by steamer. No

refund can be made on such parcels on the

value of Stamps obliterated before the

nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post

at Book Rates between Hongkong and any

of the British Free Ports in China, as well

as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits

Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must

not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet

long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more

than 5 lbs., but be smaller than 3 in. by 2

in. Such parcels may be wholly closed

if they bear this special endorsement,

PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any

parcel may be opened by direction of the

Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels

for India a declaration of contents and

value is required, a printed form for which

is supplied gratis. The Registration of

Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed, or protected,

or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes,

&amp;c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive sub-

stances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice,

Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or

whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or

likely to become offensive or injurious in

transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded

by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail

Packet. To India they are forwarded by

the P. &amp; O. and Indian Mail Packets only,

to Ceylon by P. &amp; O. only. No respon-

sibility is accepted with regard to any

parcel, unless Registered, and then only to

the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to con-

found these facilities with a Parcel Post to

Europe, &amp;c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules

be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be

registered or unregistered, can be received

for Postage if it contains gold or silver

money, jewels, precious articles, or any

thing that, as a general rule, is liable to

Customs duties.

2. The Regulation prohibits the sending

of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the

quantity sent be so small as to make the

value of no value.